

PROCEEDINGS
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TEN NEW SUBSPECIES OF BIRDS FROM
VENEZUELA

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The apparently new subspecies here described are in the Phelps Collection, Caracas, and unless otherwise specified, the specimens listed as examined are in the same collection.

Names of colors are capitalized when direct comparison has been made with Ridgway's "Color Standards and Color Nomenclature."

Malacoptila fusca venezuelae, new subspecies

Type: From Cerro Yacapana, Río Orinoco, Territorio Amazonas, Venezuela; altitude 110 meters. No. 39085, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult male collected May 19, 1947, by Manuel Castro. (Type on deposit at the American Museum of Natural History.)

Diagnosis: The back is darker, blacker, less brownish, than *M. f. fusca*.

Range: Known only from Cerro Yacapana and from Campamento La Cruz on the Yavita-Pimichín portage.

Description of Type: Top of head and nape black, the feathers with narrow whitish shaft streaks, more buffy on forehead; back and uropygium dusky brown, the feathers with wide buffy shaft streaks; lores whitish; nasal and loreal bristles black; sides of head black; ear-coverts and gular region with buffy white shaft streaks; a whitish superciliary streak. Chin and sides of throat blackish brown striped with buffy; throat white; breast and sides blackish brown broadly striped with buffy, much paler on abdomen, merging to pale buffy white on vent and under tail-coverts. Remiges dark Sepia very narrowly edged with buffy, the tertials paler with narrow pale apical shaft streaks; inner edges of remiges narrowly and basally edged with Pale Ochraceous-Buff; upper wing-coverts and axillaries buffy with a streak of dark

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brown. Tail dark Sepia, paler on under surface; shafts of rectrices dark brown above, buffy below.

Bill (in life) "black and fiery yellow"; feet "grayish yellow"; iris "chestnut." Wing, 85 mm.; tail, 61; exposed culmen, 25, culmen from base, 31; tarsus, 19.

Remarks: Sexes alike. Range of measurements: three adult males—wing, 85 mm.; tail, 59-62 (60.7); culmen from base, (2), 30, 31 (30.5). One adult female—wing, 89; tail, 62; culmen from base, 32.

These specimens extend the range of the species from Brazil, the Guianas, Colombia, Ecuador and Perú.

Specimens Examined

M. f. fusca.¹—BRAZIL: Isla Cayari, Ussa Swamp, 1 ♂. FRENCH GUIANA: Approuage, 1 ♂. BRITISH GUIANA: "British Guiana," 1 (?); "Demerara," 1 (?). COLOMBIA: La Morelia, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Huila, 1 ♀; "Bogotá," 5 (?). ECUADOR: San José de Sumarco, 1 ♀; "Ecuador oriental," 1 ♀; "Ecuador," 1 (?). PERU: Chuchunar, 2 ♀; "Napo," 1 (?); Boca Río Curaray, 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

M. f. venezuelae.—VENEZUELA: Cerro Yapacana, 2 ♂ (incl. type); Campamento La Cruz, Yavita-Pimichín, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Synallaxis cabanisi yavii, new subspecies

Type: From Cerro Yaví, Territoria Amazonas, Venezuela; altitude 1900 meters. No. 37699, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult female collected February 26, 1947, by Ramón Urbano. (Type on deposit at the American Museum of Natural History.)

Diagnosis: Nearest to *S. c. cabanisi* of Perú but breast, sides and abdomen paler, more yellowish olive, less brownish; throat duller with the whitish barring less prominent; back darker, browner, with less rufous tinge. It is very different from the two Venezuelan subspecies, *macconelli* of Cerro Roraima and *griseipectus* of Cerro Ptari-tepui, as it is much lighter below, pale olive instead of dark gray.

Range: Only known from the type from Cerro Yaví.

Description of Type: Top of head and nape Sanford's Brown, feathers of crown and forehead with dusky centers; back and uropygium Prout's Brown; lores grayish; ear-coverts grayish olive. Chin and throat grayish, finely barred with whitish; breast, sides, flanks, shanks and under tail-coverts Light Brownish Olive, center of abdomen paler. Wings Fuscous; inner edges of remiges basally, more extensively towards tertials, Light Ochraceous-Salmon; outer edges of remiges, except tips and outer vanes of upper wing-coverts, Burnt Sienna; bend of wing, under wing-coverts and axillaries Orange-Buff. Tail Auburn, paler below; upper surface of shafts black, lower yellowish brown.

Bill (in life) "black, base of lower mandible white"; feet "olive"; iris "chestnut." Wing, 59 mm.; tail, 73; exposed culmen, 13; culmen from base, 17; tarsus, 22.

Remarks: It is notable that this new subspecies should be so different from those of the mountains of the Gran Sabana and that it should be closer to the distant one in Perú. As far as we know, each one of the three Venezuelan subspecies of *cabanisi* is confined to the

¹Specimens in the American Museum of Natural History.

mountain from which it was described: *macconnelli*, Roraima; *griseipectus*, Ptari-tepui; *yavii*, Yaví.

Specimens Examined

S. c. cabanisi.—PERU:¹ Tulumayo, 2 ♂, 2 ♀, 1 (?); La Pampo, 1 ♂; Lagarto, Alto Ucayali, 3 ♂, 2 ♀.

S. c. flaviventris.—BOLIVIA:¹ Todos Santos, Río Chaparé, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

S. c. macconnelli.—VENEZUELA: Arabupú, 3 ♂; Mt. Roraima,¹ 5 ♂, 2 ♀.

S. c. griseipectus.—VENEZUELA: Cerro Ptari-tepui, 4 ♂, 3 ♀.

S. c. yavii.—VENEZUELA: Cerro Yaví, 1 ♀ (type).

Automolus roraimae paraquensis, new subspecies

Type: From Cerro Paraque, Territorio Amazonas, Venezuela; altitude 1450 meters. No. 33510, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult male collected February 16, 1946, by Ramón Urbano. (Type on deposit at the American Museum of Natural History.)

Diagnosis: Differs from *A. r. roraimae*, from Mt. Roraima and other mountains of the Gran Sabana, in a paler back, more yellowish brown, less rufous brown. Differs from *A. r. duidae*, from Mt. Duida, additionally by a paler breast and abdomen, more grayish olive, less ochraceous olive.

Range: Known only from the western slopes of Mt. Paraque in the Subtropical Zone, at altitudes from 1450 to 1600 meters.

Description of Type: Top of head Brussels Brown; back Cinnamon-Brown, more rufous on rump; upper tail-coverts Burnt Sienna × Chestnut; lores pale buffy; superciliary stripe white; ear-coverts Raw Umber. Chin and throat white; breast Buckthorn Brown merging into Dresden Brown on sides, flanks and lower abdomen; under tail-coverts Tawny. Inner webs of primaries and secondaries Fuscous, outer webs uniform with back, the outermost with progressively more dusky inner webs; wing-coverts uniform with back with more or less dusky inner vanes especially the primary coverts; under surface of inner vanes of remiges edged basally with Salmon-Buff, progressively more extensive inwards; under wing-coverts and axillaries pale Ochraceous-Orange. Upper surface of tail darker than Burnt Sienna, lower surface paler. Bill (in life) "black, flesh base"; feet "greenish gray"; iris "brown." Wing, 78 mm.; tail, 77; exposed culmen, 18; culmen from base, 21; tarsus, 21.

Remarks: Range of measurements: three adult males—wing, 78-80 (78.7) mm.; tail, 75-77 (75.7); culmen from base, 21-21 (21). One adult of undetermined sex—wing, 78; tail, 74; culmen from base, 21.

One of the specimens is immature. It has the superciliary stripe ochraceous instead of white, and ochraceous feathers on the lower throat and anterior breast.

Specimens Examined

A. r. roraimae.—VENEZUELA: Cerro Roraima, 1 ♀; Cerro Ptari-tepui, 10 ♂, 2 ♀, 3 (?), 1 ♂ juv.; Cerro Sororopán-tepui, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Cerro Chimantá-tepui, 6 ♂, 3 ♀, 1 (?); Cerro Uaipán-tepui, 2 ♀; "Roraima,"¹ 1 ♂, 1 (?); Rondón Camp, Roraima,¹ 1 ♂; Cerro Auyan-tepui, (1850-2200 m.),¹ 3 ♂, 4 ♀, 1 (?).

A. r. duidae.—VENEZUELA: Cerro Duida, 1 ♂; Cerro Duida (1400-2000 m.),¹ 6 ♂, 8 ♀, 2 ♀ juv.; Cerro Yaví, 2 ♂, 2 ♀, 1 (?), 2 (?) juv.; 1 (?) imm.

A. r. paraquensis.—VENEZUELA: Cerro Paraque, 3 ♂ (incl. type), 1 (?), 1 (?) juv.

***Lochmias nematura chimantae*, new subspecies**

Type: From Cerro Chimantá-tepui, Gran Sabana, Bolívar; altitude 1850 meters. No. 35718, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult female collected July 12, 1946, by Ramón Urbano. (Type on deposit at the American Museum of Natural History.)

DIAGNOSIS: Nearest to *L. n. castanonota* of Mts. Kukenam and Roraima but above it is paler, more yellowish, less dark brown; the crown is paler, more olivaceous, less dusky. From *L. n. nematura* of southern Brazil it differs in a darker back, more brownish, less yellowish.

Range: Known only from Mts. Chimantá-tepui, Sororopán-tepui and Auyan-tepui at altitudes from 1400 to 1850 meters.

Description of Type: Crown Mummy Brown with faint dusky edges to feathers giving a scalloped appearance, merging into the grayish forehead; back and rump Auburn; upper tail-coverts dusky; lores slightly grayish; superciliary stripe white, extending through neck; ear-coverts Auburn, the shafts whitish. Chin white; rest of under parts Mummy Brown heavily spotted with white, more sparsely on sides and flanks; under tail-coverts dusky with white shaft streaks. Wings Sepia; primaries finely edged with grayish; tertials and upper wing-coverts heavily edged with Auburn, uniform with back; under wing-coverts and axillaries dusky, tipped with white; bend of wing brownish, the feathers tipped with white. Tail Fuscous-Black above, Bone Brown below.

Bill (in life) "black, base flesh"; feet "brown"; iris "brown." Wing, 64 mm.; tail, 42; exposed culmen, 22; culmen from base, 23; tarsus, 22.

Remarks: Sexes alike. Range of measurements: three adult males—wing, 66-68 (67.3) mm.; tail, 39-45 (42.3); culmen from base, (2), 24. Three adult females—wing, 64; tail, 42-43 (42.3); culmen from base, 22-23 (22.3). One adult male of *castanonota*—wing, 71; tail, 46; culmen from base, 24. One adult female of *sororia*—wing, 70; tail, 45; culmen from base, 23.

According to Chubb² *castanonota* was known by only one specimen, the type, in the British Museum, collected on Mt. Kukenam, Venezuela. This mountain is in immediate proximity to Mt. Roraima and connected with it at the lower levels. Our specimen from Mt. Roraima, the second in the world apparently, we will consider topotypical for the purpose of comparison with the new subspecies we are describing, inasmuch as there has been no opportunity of examining the type.

Our specimen from Mt. Sororopán-tepui, although we are calling it for the moment *chimantae*, has a redder back and it is darker below. It is possible that still another subspecies inhabits this mountain and the adjacent Ptari-tepui.

²Birds of British Guiana, II, p.89, 1921.

Specimens Examined

L. n. nematura.—BRASIL:¹ Victoria, 1 ♂; San Sebastiao, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Chapada, 6 ♂, 2 ♀, 3 (?); Monte Serrat, 2 ♀; Macieiras, 1 ♀; Alambary, 1 ♂; "Goyaz," 1 ♂; Roca Nueva, 1 ♀; Castro, Parana, 1 ♂.

L. n. castanonota.—VENEZUELA: Cerro Roraima (south west slope, 2200 m.), 1 ♂.

L. n. chimantae.—VENEZUELA: Cerro Chimantá-tepui (1850 m.), 2 ♀ (incl. type); Cerro Sororopán-tepui (1400 m.), 1 ♀; Cerro Auyan-tepui (1850 m.), 1 ♂, 2 ♂, 1 ♀.¹

L. n. sororia.—VENEZUELA: Bucaral, 1 ♀. COLOMBIA:¹ Los Tambos, 1 ♀. ECUADOR:¹ San José Abajo, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Río Suna, arriba de Avila, 1 ♀.

Thamnophilus insignis nigrofrontalis, new subspecies

Type: From Cerro Paraque, Territorio Amazonas, Venezuela; altitude 1600 meters. No. 33572, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult female collected February 15, 1946, by Kathleen D. Phelps. (Type on deposit at the American Museum of Natural History.)

Diagnosis: The female differs from that of *T. i. insignis* from Mts. Roraima, Ptari-tepui, Chimantá-tepui and Uaipán-tepui in having an immaculately black forehead instead of barred with gray. The males differ from those of Ptari-tepui and Chimantá-tepui in having an immaculate black forehead instead of faintly and finely streaked with gray.

Range: Known from Mts. Paraque, Duida and Auyan-tepui in the Subtropical Zone.

Description of Type: Forehead, fore-crown and lores black; rest of crown Bay; nape and sides of posterior crown black, heavily banded with white; back and rump mixed black and grayish, the mantle heavily and visibly marked with white; upper tail-coverts black with broad white tips; sides of head mixed dusky and grayish. Underparts Deep Gull Gray, paler on abdomen, finely mottled with dusky on throat. Wings black turning to Fuscous on primaries; remiges very faintly edged medially and externally with white and the tertials strongly edged and tipped with white; inner edge of remiges basally and medially white; greater and coverts strongly tipped with white; scapulars broadly edged with white; bend of wing mixed black and whitish; under wing-coverts and axillaries grayish. Tail black, rectrices broadly tipped with white, the outer ones with a prominent median spot on the outer vane. Bill (in life) "black"; feet "slate"; iris "brown." Wing, 75 mm.; tail, 67; exposed culmen, 17; culmen from base, 21; tarsus, 21.

Remarks: Sexes dissimilar in color but alike in size. Range of measurements: five adult males (topotypical)—wing, 74-78 (76.2) mm.; tail, 67-71 (69.2); culmen from base, 21-22 (21.8). Four adult females (topotypical, including type)—wing, 75-77 (75.5); tail, 67-71 (69); culmen from base, 21-22 (21.5). *T. i. insignis* (from Ptari-tepui), five adult males—wing, 73-76 (74.6); tail, 65-70 (66.8); culmen from base, 21-22 (21.6). The measurements of the topotypical female from Mt. Roraima, in the American Museum of Natural History, are: wing, 71; tail, 61; exposed culmen, 16; culmen from base, 20; tarsus, 22. These measurements are smaller than those of topotypical *T. i. nigrofrontalis*

and it would be of interest to know the measurements of the specimens in the British Museum.

The male differs from the female in having a black crown instead of bay.

The specimens from Mt. Duida are not typical inasmuch as only half of them have immaculately black foreheads but they are nearest to *nigrofrontalis*.

As far as we know there are seven topotypical specimens of *insignis* from Mt. Roraima: in the British Museum, 2 ♂, 2 ♀ (collected by Whitely, including the types) and (at least) 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ in the Mc Connell Collection, and in the American Museum of Natural History, 1 ♀ collected by Whitely. Inasmuch as the female in the American Museum is similar to our series from Ptari-tepui, we presume that both females and males in London are also similar, but we do not know this and a direct comparison would be advisable.

When Dr. Chapman³ identified the large series from Mt. Duida, presumably he only had for comparison this same female from Mt. Roraima. He noted that the Roraima specimen was smaller. We are not using size in our diagnosis of the new form as we do not know the measurements of the six topotypical skins in London.

Specimens Examined

T. i. insignis.—VENEZUELA: Cerro Roraima,¹ 1 ♀; Cerro Ptari-tepui, 7 ♂, 2 ♂ juv., 6 ♀; Cerro Chimantá-tepui, 6 ♂, 4 ♀; Cerro Uaipán-tepui, 1 ♀.

T. i. nigrofrontalis.—VENEZUELA: Cerro Paraque (900-1600 m.), 9 ♂, 1 ♂ juv., 4 ♀ (incl. type); Cerro Duida (1400-2000 m.),¹ 33 ♂, 33 ♀; Cerro Auyan-tepui¹ (1850-2200 m.), 3 ♂, 1 ♀.

Chamaeza brevicauda yavii, new subspecies

Type: From Cerro Yaví, Territorio Amazonas, Venezuela; altitude 1600 meters. No. 37704, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult male collected February 26, 1947, by Ramón Urbano. (Type on deposit at the American Museum of Natural History.)

Diagnosis: Nearest to *C. b. obscura* from the Cerros Ptari-tepui, Sororopán-tepui, Auyan-tepui and Guaiquinima but the back is lighter, more yellowish olive, less brownish olive. Differs from *fulvescens* of Mt. Roraima and British Guiana also in the lighter back and additionally by the dark markings of the breast and abdomen being blacker with less brownish tinge.

Range: Known only from Cerro Yaví at altitudes between 1600 and 1700 meters.

Description of Type: Crown Medal Bronze, centers of feathers dusky giving a mottled appearance, merging into blacker on forehead and to more yellowish on hind neck, forming an indistinct collar; back and uropygium Medal Bronze with very faint and narrow dusky tips to the feathers; lores buffy; superciliary streak, commencing at mid-orbital point, gular streak and sides of neck buff; sides of head Medal Bronze, ear-coverts more dusky. Chin pale buffy margined by black stripes; throat pale buffy finely freckled with dusky tips to the feathers and

³Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., LXIII, p.84, 1931.

merging into the darker buff of breast; a bronze wash across the breast; abdomen white; lower breast, sides and flanks heavily streaked with blackish, more narrowly towards middle line of abdomen which is almost immaculate; shanks bronzy; under tail-coverts Capuchin Buff with inconspicuous dusky shaft streaks and edgings to the feathers. Wings Fuscous; exposed surfaces of tertials and upper wing-coverts uniform with back; under wing-coverts and axillaries white broadly tipped with dusky. Tail Medal Bronze uniform with back, with a sub-terminal band of black and tipped with whitish, paler on the under surface.

Bill (in life) "black, flesh base"; feet "brown"; iris "dark." Wing, 101 mm.; tail, 60; exposed culmen, 20; culmen from base, 26; tarsus, 37.

Remarks: Range of measurements: two adult males—wing, 101, 105 (103) mm.; tail, 60, 63 (61.5); culmen from base (1), 26. *C. b. fulvescens*—one adult male—wing, 100; tail, 61; culmen from base, 24. *C. b. obscura*—four adult males—wing, 97-100 (99); tail, 57-58 (57.3); culmen from base, 25-25.5 (25.2).

The species *brevicauda*, although present on the mountains of the Gran Sabana and Guaiquinima, has not been collected on either Duida or Paraque.

Specimens Examined

C. b. brevicauda.⁴—ARGENTINA: 4. BRAZIL: 8. PARAGUAY: 1.

C. b. olivacea.⁴—PERU: 1.

C. b. punctigula.⁴—ECUADOR: 7. PERU: 1.

C. b. columbiana.⁴—COLOMBIA: 4.

C. b. venezuelana.—VENEZUELA: Cerro El Cerrón, 6 ♂, 1 ♀; Bucaral, 1 ♂; Colonia Chirgua, 1 ♀; Taria, 1 ♂; Las Quigas, 1 ♀; Cumbre de Valencia,¹ 1 ♂; Hda. Santa Clara, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; San José de Los Caracas, 3 ♂; Cerro Golfo Triste, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Cerro Negro, Miranda, 2 ♂.

C. b. fulvescens.—VENEZUELA: Arabupú, 1 ♂, 1 ♀. BRITISH GUIANA: Merumé Mts., 1 ♂.¹

C. b. obscura.—VENEZUELA: Cerro Auyan-tepui, 1 ♂,¹ 1 ♂; Cerro Ptari-tepui, 6 ♂, 5 ♀, 1 (?); Cerro Sororopán-tepui, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Cerro Guaiquinima, 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

C. b. yavii.—VENEZUELA: Cerro Yaví, 2 ♂ (incl. type).

Gymnopathys rufigula pallidigula, new subspecies

Type: From Campamento La Cruz, Yavita-Pimichín Portage, Territorio Amazonas, Venezuela; altitude 150 meters. No. 34559, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult male collected March 16, 1946, by Ramón Urbano. (Type on deposit at the American Museum of Natural History.)

Diagnosis: Differs from the two known subspecies, *rufigula* from the Guianas and Brazil, and *pallida* from southern Venezuela, in having a whiter abdomen, buffy white instead of dusky buff; the breast is more brilliant ochraceous, less dusky, and the throat is paler. Differs from *pallida*, additionally, in having a darker back, less olivaceous.

Range: Known from the portage which connects Yavita (on an

⁴For localities see Zimmer and Phelps, Am. Mus. Nov., No. 1270, p.9, 1944. Specimens in American Museum of Natural History.

affluent of the Río Atabapo) with Pimichín on Río Guainía), and from the foot of Cerro Yapacana, in Territorio Amazonas.

Description of Type: Top of head, lores and ear-coverts Sanford's Brown X Auburn; back and uropygium Brussels Brown; large concealed white patch on upper back. Sides of throat Sanford's Brown; chin, center of throat and fore-breast Ochraceous-Buff X Ochraceous-Orange merging into the Pale Yellow-Orange of the lower breast and abdomen; sides, flanks and shanks pale Mummy Brown, under tail-coverts more buffy. Entire exposed surfaces of wings Brussels Brown uniform with back; inner vanes of remiges Fuscous; bend of wing Sanford's Brown; under wing-coverts and axillaries grayish. Tail Brussels Brown, uniform with back. Maxilla (in life) "black"; mandible "black and white"; feet "flesh"; iris "dark." Wing, 73 mm.; tail, 46; exposed culmen, 18; culmen from base, 21; tarsus, 25.

Remarks: The female differs from the male in having the concealed back patch Capuchin Orange instead of white. The juvenile female differs from the adult in having the posterior breast and abdomen almost pure white and the chin, throat and breast pale buff instead of ochraceous.

Range of measurements: Three adult males—wing, 73-74 (73.3) mm.; tail, 46-46 (46); culmen from base, 21-22 (21.7). One adult female—wing, 70; tail, 46; culmen from base, 20.

Specimens Examined

G. r. rufigula.—FRENCH GUIANA¹: Tamanoir, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ Pied Saute, 1 ♂; Ipousin, 5 ♂, 1 ♀. DUTCH GUIANA¹: "interior of," 1 ♂, 2 ♀. BRITISH GUIANA¹: Tumatumari, 2 ♂; Kamakusa, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Essequibo River, 1 ♂; Minnehaha Creek, 1 ♂. BRAZIL: Rio Castanho, Base Canoas, 1 ♂; Obidos,¹ 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Faro,¹ 6 ♂, 3 ♀; Rio Cauabury,⁵ 1 ♀. VENEZUELA-BRAZIL (frontier): Salto Huá, Serra Imeri,⁵ 1 ♂.

G. r. pallida.—VENEZUELA: Altiplanicie de Nuria, 2 ♂, 5 ♀, 1 (?); Cerro Guaiquinima, 1 ♀; Raudal Guaiquinima, 1 ♂; Boca Chanaro, 1 ♀; Caño Cataniapo, 5 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 (?); Caño Cuao; 1 ♂; San Fernando de Atabapo, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Las Carmelitas, 1 ♂; Kabadisocaña, 1 ♀.

G. r. pallidigula.—VENEZUELA: Campamento La Cruz, Yavita-Pimichín Portage, 2 ♂ (incl. type); Pimichín, 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 ♀ juv.; Cerro Yapacana, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Mecocerculus leucophrys palliditergum, new subspecies

Type: From El Junquito, Distrito Federal, Venezuela; altitude 1900 meters. No. 9945, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult female collected January 22, 1941, by Fulvio Benedetti. (Type on deposit at the American Museum of Natural History.)

Diagnosis: Differs from *M. l. nigriceps* of the Northeastern Cordillera in having a lighter back, more yellowish, less olivaceous and the crown paler, more uniform with the back with less contrast. Differs from *M. l. gularis* of the Mérida Region additionally by shorter wings and tail.

Range: The Central Coast Cordillera from Miranda to Yaracuy, in the Subtropical Zone.

⁵Specimens in U. S. National Museum.

Description of Type: Crown Sepia; back Saccardo's Olive, paler on rump and upper tail-coverts; lores and postocular region dusky; superciliary streak and cheeks whitish. Chin and throat white merging into the pale olivaceous breast which, in turn, merges into the Straw Yellow of abdomen, paler on under tail-coverts; sides of breast olivaceous. Wings Benzo Brown; inner webs of remiges narrowly edged basally with buffy white, more extensive towards tertials; outer vanes of primaries faintly edged basally with grayish, the secondaries more heavily with buffy and tertials heavily and apically with white; upper wing-coverts blackish, the greater and middle coverts broadly tipped with Light Buff; bend of wing Straw Yellow; under wing-coverts and axillaries whitish. Tail Benzo Brown, paler on under surface; retrices, except outermost, very narrowly edged with olivaceous and narrowly tipped with whitish; outer vanes of outermost ones pale brownish white.

Bill (in life) "black"; feet "black"; iris "reddish." Wing, 59 mm.; tail, 59; exposed culmen, 10; culmen from base, 13; tarsus, 18.

Remarks: Sexes alike in color but females are smaller. Range of measurements: six adult males—wing, 60-65 (63.1) mm.; tail, 60-66 (62.5); culmen from base, 13-14 (13.1). Six adult females—wing, 58-60 (59.7); tail, 55-59 (58); culmen from base, 12-14 (12.2). Six adult males of *nigriceps*—wing, 62-65 (62.6); tail, 59-61 (60.6); culmen from base, 12-13 (12.8); six adult females—wing, 57-60 (58); tail, 56-59 (57.5); culmen from base, 12-13 (12.8). Six adult males of *gularis*—wing, 66-69 (66.6); tail, 65-68 (66); culmen from base, 13-14 (13.3); six adult females—wing, 61-63 (61.6); tail, 60-63 (61.6); culmen from base, 13.

Hellmayr⁶ called the birds from the Cordillera of Mérida *setophagoides*, from the region of Bogotá and the Eastern Andes of Colombia. Examining a series of 37 *setophagoides* from Colombia in the American Museum, and comparing them with Mérida specimens, we found the former more rufous, less olivaceous, on the back and with the crown lighter, approximating the color of back. *Gularis* was described by Madarász from Páramo El Escorial, Mérida, in 1903.

We synonymize *M. l. tachirensis*,⁷ from Queniquea, Táchira, with *gularis* as we do not find its characters constant in the large series of fresh specimens which today are at hand in our collection.

Zimmer⁸ called the birds from the entire northern Cordilleras *nigriceps* but our large series from Páramo de Tamá to Monagas shows that those from the Caracas Region have a lighter back and that those from the west are different from the eastern ones by being larger.

The three specimens in our collection from Cubiro, Lara, are intermediates, having the color of *gularis* and the dimensions of *palliditergum*.

Specimens Examined

M. l. leucophrys.¹—ARGENTINA: 19. BOLIVIA: 9. PERU: 4.

M. l. brunneomarginatus.¹—PERU: 9.

M. l. rufomarginatus.¹—PERU: 4. ECUADOR: 32.

M. l. notatus.¹—COLOMBIA: 37.

M. l. setophagoides.¹—COLOMBIA: 37.

⁶Cat. Birds Amer., V, p.394, 1927.

⁷Phelps and Gilliard, Am. Mus. Nov., No. 1153, p.6, 1941.

⁸Am. Mus. Nov., No. 1045, p.17, 1940.

M. l. gularis.—VENEZUELA: Páramo de Tamá (2400-3000 m.), 3 ♂, 6 ♀, 1 (?) ; Villa Páez, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ ; Páramo Zumbador, 3 ♂, 2 ♀ ; Queniquea, 1 ♀, 2 (?) ; Boca de Monte, Pregonero, 7 ♂, 4 ♀, 2 (?) ; El Valle, Mérida, 1 (?) ; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 (?)¹ ; Llano Rucio, 3 ♂, 1 ♀ ; Páramo Los Conejos, 1 ♂¹ ; Quintero, 2 ♂, 1 ♀ ; Páramo El Escorial, 1 ♂, 1 ♂, 1 ♀¹ ; Páramo La Culata, 1 ♂, 3 ♀, 1 ♂, 1 (?) ;¹ Páramo San Antonio, 2 ♂, 4 ♀ ; Timotes, 1 (?) ; Páramo de Cendé, 7 ♂, 5 ♀, 4 (?) ; Páramo El Jabón, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ ; El Rincón, Páramo Niquitáz, 4 ♂, 1 (?) ; Páramo Misisí, 5 ♂, 3 ♀, 7 (?) ; Cubiro, 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

M. l. palliditergum.—VENEZUELA: Bucaral, 1 ♀ ; Cumbre de Valencia, 2 ♂¹ ; Colonia Tovar, 3 ♂, 2 ♀, 1 (?) ; No León, 3 ♂, 3 ♀, 1 (?) ; El Junquito, 6 ♂, 4 ♀ (incl. type), 10 (?) ; Galipán,¹ 5 ♂, 5 ♀ ; Ciénagas de Aquilón,¹ 1 ♂, 1 (?) ; Hda. Izcaragua, Guarenas, 1 ♂, 2 ♀.

M. l. nigriceps.—VENEZUELA: Cerro Negro, Caripe, 7 ♂, 7 ♀, 2 (?) ; Carapas,¹ 2 ♂, 2 ♀ ; Cerro Turumiquire,¹ 1 ♂ ; Los Palmales,¹ 1 ♀.

M. l. roraimae.—VENEZUELA: Cerro Roraima, 1 ♂, 8 ♂,¹ 3 ♀, 24 ♀¹ ; Cerro Auyan-tepui, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ ; Cerro Ptari-tepui, 9 ♂, 13 ♀, 4 (?) ; Cerro Sororopán-tepui, 2 ♀, 1 (?) ; Cerro Chimantá-tepui, 4 ♂, 4 ♀, 5 (?) ; Cerro Uaipán-tepui, 1 ♀, 2 (?) ; Cerro Aprada-tepui, 2 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 (?) ; Cerro Yaví, 5 ♂, ♀, 1 (?) ; Cerro Duida,¹ 15 ♂, 12 ♀, 4 (?) .

***Campylorhynchus griseus pallidus*, new subspecies**

Type: From Caño Cataniapo, Territorio Amazonas, Venezuela; altitude 100 meters. No. 21106, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult male collected February 5, 1943, by Ramón Urbano. (Type on deposit at the American Museum of Natural History.)

Diagnosis: It is the palest of the subspecies, differing from all by the gray color of back, rump and wings instead of buffy-olivaceous, rufous or brown. Differs additionally from *C. g. griseus* in having the mantle mottled with dark brown, instead of uniform with the back, and by a darker crown.

Range: Known only by two specimens from Caño Cataniapo.

Description of Type: Crown and nape Bister, paler on forehead and more dusky on nape; back Drab-Gray, the centers of feathers pale brown giving a mottled appearance, this merging into the dark mantle; rump Buffy Brown; upper tail-coverts grayish and buffy barred with dusky; a prominent white superciliary stripe from bill to neck; lores dusky; wide postorbital streak dusky Bister. Below white. Wings Bister; remiges very narrowly edged with grayish; tertials and upper wing-coverts edged with grayish and barred with dusky; under wing-coverts and axillaries white. Two center pairs of rectrices Bister narrowly edged basally with grayish and narrowly barred with dusky; rest of rectrices blackish brown broadly barred sub-apically with white, more extensively on outer feathers, and tipped with Bister; under surface paler.

Bill (in life) "black, base of lower mandible gray"; feet "dark gray"; iris "reddish brown." Wing, 93 mm.; tail, 82; exposed culmen, 26; culmen from base, 30; tarsus, 31.

Remarks: Sexes alike. Range of measurements: one adult male (type), see above; one adult female—wing, 90 mm.; tail, 84; culmen from base,

¹Cat. Birds Amer. VII, p.129, 1934.

30. *C. g. griseus*: three adult males—wing, 88-94 (91); tail, 81-84 (82.3); culmen from base, 30-31 (30.7). *C. g. minor*: five adult males—wing, 87-92 (89.8); tail, 77-85 (79.6); culmen from base, 30-32 (31.2).

Griseus and *minor* have been considered distinct species and Hellmayr⁹ says: "This bird (*Heleodytes minor*) seems to be specifically distinct from *H. griseus*, both being found along the Caura River." They are so similar in size and color that the extremes of individual variation make it difficult to distinguish one from the other. Nowhere have they been found together with the possible exception of the Lower Caura cited above by Hellmayr. He only lists one specimen of *griseus* from the Caura River and does not state the exact locality, "Caura River" only. The lack of a precise locality suggests the possibility of this being a trade skin which are, in many cases, of doubtful origin. At any rate, it was probably not collected at Maripa, from where the specimens of *minor* came, in which case the two birds would not occur together. It is also possible that the single Caura skin was not in fresh plumage, in which case the identification would have been difficult. Consequently we presume that, if it is true that *griseus* occurs on the Lower Caura, it is not together with *minor*.

The only difference between *griseus* and *minor* is the color of the back and the slight buffy tint to the under parts of the latter. The pattern of the white bands on the tail, extremely complicated, is identical.

The specimen of *griseus* in the U. S. National Museum from Puerto Ayacucho brings the range of this subspecies very close to the type locality of *pallidus*, distant about ten miles.

The ranges of the known subspecies are: *griseus*—southern British Guiana; Brazil on the Rio Branco in the region of Boa Vista and Rio Parime; Venezuela in the eastern and northern Territorio Amazonas and in the region of Caicara on the lower Orinoco. *pallidus*—northern Terr. Amazonas. *minor*—Lower Caura, Lower Orinoco, the llanos and the northeastern coastal region. *albicillius*—from Lara and Falcón to the Colombian frontier and in northern Colombia. *bicolor*—known only from "Bogota" trade skins.

Specimens Examined

C. g. griseus.—El Platanal, Caño Parucito, Río Ventuari, 2 ♀; Caicara¹, 3 ♂, 3 ♀; Altigracia,¹ 4 ♂, 2 ♀; Puerto Ayacucho,⁵ 1 ♀. BRAZIL: Serra da Lua,¹⁰ 3 ♂, 3 ♀; Boa Vista, 3 ♂; Rio Parime⁶, 1 ♀.

C. g. pallidus.—VENEZUELA: Caño Cataniapo, 1 ♂ (type), 1 ♀.

C. g. minor.—VENEZUELA: San Antonio del Golfo, 1 ♂; Los Altos, 1 ♂; Bergantín, 1 ♀; Puerto La Cruz, Anzoátegui, 1 ♀; Barcelona, 2 ♂, 3 ♀; Cantaura,⁵ 1 ♀; Santa Maria de Ipire, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; Pasiaguán, 1 ♂; Temblador, 1 ♀; Río Guanipa,¹¹ 1 ♀; Altigracia de Ortiuco, 3 ♂, 2 ♀, 2 (?); Soledad,⁵ 1 ♀; El Sombrero, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; San Carlos, Cojedes, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Veguita, 1 ♂, 2 ♀; Ciudad Bolivia, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Guasdalito, 2 ♂; El Amparo, 1 ♂, 1 (?); "Orinoco,"¹¹ 2; Altiplanicie de Nuria, 1 ♂; Ciudad Bolívar,¹ 3 ♂; Maripa,¹ 4 ♂, 5 ♀. BRAZIL: Frechal, Rio Surumu,¹ 3 ♂, 2 ♀; Limao, Rio Cotinga,¹ 2 ♂.

C. g. albicillius.—VENEZUELA: Cubiro, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; Quebrada Arriba, 1 ♂, 1 (?); Quiuragua, 1 ♂; Curimagua, 2 ♂; Sabaneta, 1 ♂, 1 ♀;

¹⁰Specimens in Chicago Natural History Museum.

¹¹Specimens in Academy of Natural Sciences, Phila.

Maracaibo,¹ 2 (?); Mene Grande, 3 ♂, 1 ♀; Santa Bárbara de Zulia, 1 ♂, 3 ♀; El Vigía, 3 ♂; Villa de Rosario, 2 ♀; La Sierra, 2 ♂, 1 (?); Paraguaipoa, 4 ♀. COLOMBIA¹: Santa Marta region, 8; Calamar, 2 ♂, 1 ♀; La Playa, 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Río Suno, 1 ♀; Turbaco, 1 ♂.

C. g. bicolor—COLOMBIA¹: "Bogotá," 5.

***Diglossa major chimantae*, new subspecies**

Type: From Cerro Chimantá-tepui, Gran Sabana, Bolívar, Venezuela; altitude 2000 meters. No. 36119, Phelps Collection, Caracas. Adult male collected July 14, 1946, by Kathleen D. Phelps. (Type on deposit at the American Museum of Natural History.)

Diagnosis: Nearest to *D. m. disjuncta* of Mts. Ptari-tepui, Sororopán-tepui, Aprada-tepui and Uaipán-tepui but differs in being more grayish below, less bluish and with less, or no indication of streaks on the breast. Differs from *D. m. major*, from Mt. Roraima, in having the crown pale blue, almost immaculate instead of fuscous with the edges of the feathers blue. Differs notably from *D. m. gilliardi*, from Mt. Auyan-tepui, by the lack of the prominent streaks on the breast and by being much paler below.

Range: Known only from Mt. Chimantá-tepui, in the Subtropical Zone, on the summit at 2000 meters and at the base of the western wall at 1600 meters.

Description of Type: Crown Persian Blue, the dusky centers of the feathers showing on the anterior part; back and rump blackish, the feathers with prominent Persian Blue shaft stripes; upper tail-coverts more bluish with less prominent shaft stripes; forehead, lores and sides of head black. Chin black; throat, breast, abdomen, sides and flanks Light Neutral Gray; shanks black; feathers of vent mixed with whitish; under tail-coverts Auburn X Sanford's Brown. Wings Fuscous-Black, the primaries, except the first, and the outer secondaries narrowly edged with bluish gray except near the tips; median and lesser upper wing-coverts streaked uniform with the back; greater series largely blackish, with short pale streaks at the tips; under wing-coverts and axillaries grayish. Tail black above, Dark Mouse Gray below, with outer vanes of rectrices narrowly edged with Deep Payne's Gray, obsolete on the outermost pair; rectrices both above and below very faintly barred. Bill (in life) "black"; feet "black"; iris "brown." Wing, 84 mm.; tail, 72; exposed culmen, 16; culmen from base, 18; tarsus, 25.

Remarks: Sexes alike in color. Chubb¹² says that the male of *D. m. major* (from Cerro Roraima) is similar to the female except that the small chestnut patch on the breast is missing. We consider the lack of this patch merely individual variation inasmuch as among our ten adult specimens from Mt. Roraima four have these chestnut feathers (on the forward breast) and of these three are females and one is a male. Of the six remaining specimens which have no chestnut, three are females, two are males and the other is of undetermined sex. Of our 16 specimens of *disjuncta*, from Mts. Ptari-tepui and Sororopán-tepui, none has indications of the chestnut on the breast.

Juvenile plumage. In our collection we have no juveniles excepting of *major* from Mt. Roraima. There are three specimens of these, with

¹²Birds of British Guiana, Vol. II, p. 475, 1921.

a very different plumage from the adults. Above, they are dark brown instead of black with merely indications of streaks on some feathers; below, they are of a lighter brown with white on throat and abdomen, with indistinct white spots on the breast. The feathers of the greater wing-coverts have white tips.

Range of measurements: five adult males—wing, 84-90 (88) mm.; tail, 72-82 (77.6); culmen from base, 18-19 (18.4). Five adult females—wing, 80-87 (83.2); tail, 72-77 (74.8); culmen from base, 18-19 (18.8).

The species *major*, up till now, is confined to the Subtropical Zone on the high plateau summits of the Gran Sabana. It is a very unstable species inasmuch as already four subspecies have been described from this region which is only 130 miles long by 100 miles wide. These are: Roraima, *D. m. major*; Auyan-tepui, *D. m. gilliardi*; Ptari-tepui, Sororopán-tepui, Aprada-tepui and Uaipán-tepui, *D. m. disjuncta*; and Chimantá-tepui, *D. m. chimantae*.

It is possible that the form which lives on Uaipán-tepui is new because the short series of four specimens in our collection shows differences which might be confirmed by a longer series.

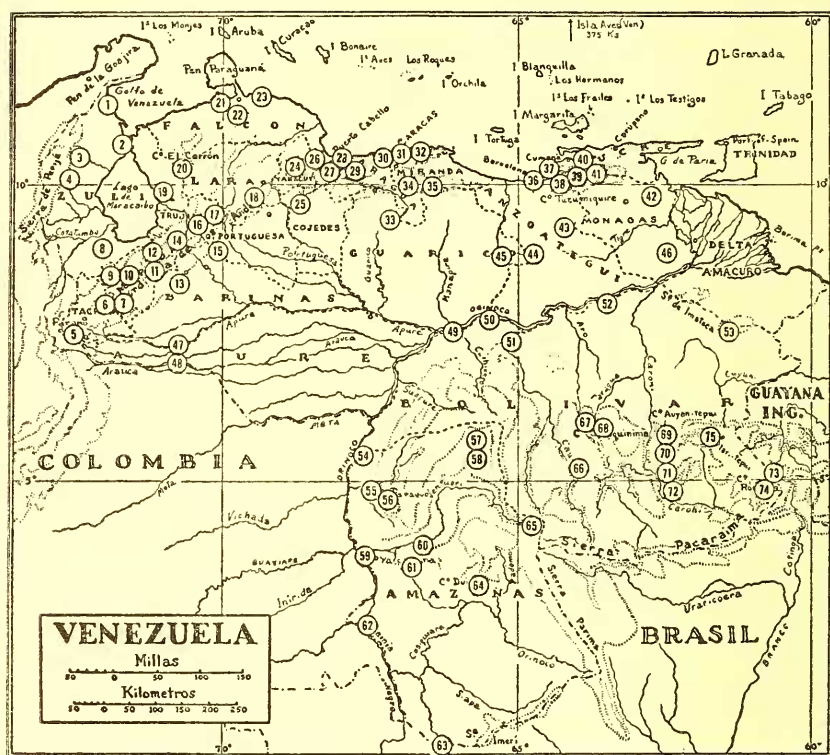
Specimens Examined

D. m. major.—VENEZUELA: Cerro Roraima, 3 ♂, 6 ♀, 1 (?); 2 ♂ juv., 1 ♀ juv.

D. m. gilliardi.—VENEZUELA: Cerro Auyan-tepui, 2 ♂, 1 ♀.

D. m. disjuncta.—VENEZUELA: Cerro Ptari-tepui, 11 ♂, 11 ♀, 1 (?); Cerro Sororopán-tepui, 1 ♂, 3 ♀; Aprada-tepui, 1 ♂, 1 (?); Uaipán-tepui, 1 ♂, 3 ♀.

D. m. chimantae.—VENEZUELA: Cerro Chimantá-tepui, 13 ♂ (incl. type), 22 ♀, 2 (?).



EXPLANATION OF PLATE VII

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|----|-----------------------|
| 50 | Altagracia | 20 | Cerrón, Cerro El |
| 35 | Altagracia de Orituco | 66 | Chanaro, Boca |
| 53 | Altiplanicie de Nuria | 72 | Chimantá-tepui, Cerro |
| 37 | Altos, Los | 31 | Ciénagas de Aquilón |
| 48 | Amparo, El | 52 | Ciudad Bolívar |
| 71 | Aprada-tepui, Cerro | 13 | Ciudad Bolivia |
| 74 | Arabupú | 27 | Colonia Chirgua |
| 69 | Auyan-tepui, Cerro | 30 | Colonia Tovar |
| 36 | Barcelona | 10 | Conejos, Páramo Los |
| 38 | Bergantín | 55 | Cua, Caño |
| 7 | Boca de Monte | 18 | Cubiro |
| 24 | Bucaral | 12 | Culata, Páramo La |
| 49 | Caicara | 28 | Cumbre de Valencia |
| 62 | Campareuto La Cruz | 22 | Curimagua |
| 43 | Cantaura | 64 | Duida, Cerro |
| 31 | Caracas | 11 | Escorial, Páramo El |
| 39 | Carapas | 31 | Galipán |
| 41 | Caripe | 47 | Guasualito |
| 60 | Carmelitas, Las | 34 | Golfo Triste, Cerro |
| 54 | Cataniapo, Caño | 68 | Guaiquinima, Cerro |
| 17 | Cendé, Páramo de | 67 | Guaiquinima, Raudal |

EXPLANATION OF PLATE VII (Continued)

42	Guanipa, Río	12	Quintero
32	Guarenas	23	Quiuragua
63	Húa, Salto	59	San Fernando de Atabapo
32	Izearagua, Hacienda	32	San José de Los Caracas
17	Jabón, Páramo El	8	Santa Bárbara de Zulía
31	Junquito, El	29	Santa Clara, Hacienda
65	Kabadisocaña	17	Rincón, El
73	Kukenam, Cerro	73	Rondón Camp
12	Llano Rucio	73	Roraima, Cerro
2	Maracaibo	21	Sabaneta
51	Maripa	12	San Antonio, Páramo
19	Mene Grande	40	San Antonio del Golfo
11	Mérida	25	San Carlos (Cojedes)
16	Misisí, Páramo	45	Santa María de Ipire
41	Negro, Cerro (Caripe)	4	Sierra, La
35	Negro, Cerro (Miranda)	33	Sombrero, El
17	Niquitáz, Páramo	75	Sororopán-tepui, Cerro
30	No León	5	Tamá, Páramo de
39	Palmales, Los	26	Taria
1	Paraguaipoa	46	Temblador
56	Paraque, Cerro	14	Timotes
44	Pariaguán	39	Tumumiquire, Cerro
58	Parucito, Caño	70	Uaipán-tepui, Cerro
62	Pimichín	11	Valle, El (Mérida)
58	Platanal, El	15	Veguita
7	Pregonero	9	Vigía, El
75	Ptari-tepui, Cerro	5	Villa Páez
54	Puerto Ayacucho	3	Villa del Rosario
36	Puerto La Cruz (Anzoátegui)	61	Yacapana, Cerro
20	Quebrada Arriba	57	Yaví, Cerro
6	Queniquea	62	Yavita
28	Quiguas, Las	6	Zumbador, Páramo